

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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WENDELL PHILLIPS, Special Editorial Contributor.

For rates of Advertising and Club terms see Fourth page.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

WHOLE NO. 1,514.

bitter enemies to the colored race. The caste spirit yet exists everywhere, even in Boston, as his friend Mr. Remond could testify. Democrats were still strong in churches, in parlors, in business, in society. An outspoken testimony in advocacy of the black man's rights as a man was still needed as much as ever.

At the close of Mr. POWELL's remarks, Mr. SARGENT, the President, spoke of the importance of continuing to sustain the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, by which the country is reminded every week of its duties towards the colored race. He then introduced to the Convention Rev. OSCAR CLUTE of Vineland, N. J., who spoke of the continued power of prejudice against the negro, the imminent importance of the ballot to him, not only as a right, but as an educational force, and of the imperfect ideas generally prevailing of the true function of government.

WENDELL PHILLIPS in behalf of the Business Committee, then came forward and offered the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we hail with heartfelt satisfaction, the action of the Senate, in voting to sustain justice and impartial liberty within the last year.

2. Resolved, That we regard the Fifteenth Amendment as putting the capstone to the negro's political emancipation, and as the guaranty for him of justice and fair treatment and equal rights in all time to come; we urge on Abolitionists unflinching effort to secure its prompt ratification.

3. Resolved, That in the negro pew of the church and the illegal exclusion of the negro from full privilege in our hotels and places of public resort and amusement, we recognize that full spirit of race hatred which made slavery possible, and which it will require the earnest effort of Christian and patriotic men for years to extirpate in these matters of anti-slavery and other reform.

4. Resolved, That we trust the news from the White House is true, and that we may really expect an earnest effort on the part of the Government to put a stop to anarchy and bloodshed at the South.

5. Resolved, That in our judgment martial law should be at once declared in any county or town where a political disorder takes place, and all persons directly or indirectly connected with it, should be arrested and held in confinement until the offender is secured; failing which a regiment should be quartered on the district, at its expense, to keep the peace in time to come, and the estates be subjected to a fine one tenth of their value—the said fine to be collected by the Government and paid over to the family of the murdered man.

6. Resolved, That all persons aiding, sheltering or sympathizing with these Southern assemblies should be promptly tried by court-martial, shot, imprisoned or fined, according to the nature of the offense.

7. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to secure peace and safety of life and property at the South in order that schools, capital and men may be attracted there to complete the reconstruction of those States.

Mr. PHILLIPS went on to say that immense labor is needed to overcome the pride of race still cherished among the leading class at the South. Some in that class now understand the situation, and are willing to adapt themselves to it. But the majority neither understand nor consent. He described Southern society as consisting of three elements—the educated and accomplished gentlemen who owned the slaves; the ignorant, untravelled poor whites, full of prejudice and animosity, the result of war; and the negroes.

MARY GREW of Philadelphia said that in this city, thirty-five years ago, she began her anti-slavery life and anti-slavery work, and the memories of that time aroused in her soul the exclamation—What God wrought! She had seen prejudice breaking forth in furious persecution. She had seen a great public hall consummating flames merely because it had been dedicated to the cause of freedom. Most of her anti-slavery life had been passed on the border land of slavery, in Philadelphia. She recalled those early scenes with intense interest. The last case of attempted kidnapping she had known had been that of a man called Daniel Webster, seized in Pennsylvania. The able lawyers were then sympathetic to the negro, or to us. Mr. Foster demanded that a homestead be granted to every Southern negro. As to any danger supposed to impend, through this measure, over the possessors of land property, he was willing that his own farm, near Worcester, should take the risk of it.

By invitation of WENDELL PHILLIPS, Hon. HENRY WILSON then made an address. He was received with great applause. He began by saying that as he had listened to Mr. Foster's remarks, his mind had reverted to a convention of young men in the State of New Hampshire in the year 1837, when they were both younger, more enthusiastic, and he trusted not so wise. He didn't exactly agree with Mr. Foster in regard to the terrible condition of the negro in the South, but he had been singing those songs of freedom for thirty years.

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The President then announced a song from the Hutchinsons, which was received with hearty applause by the audience; as was also the statement of Mr. John Hutchinson, that they had been singing those songs of freedom for thirty years.

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Mr. FROTHINGHAM of New York was the next speaker. He said—

When slavery was abolished, the Choctaws, Cherokee and Creeks not only released their slaves, but divested their lands with them. The speaker wished that our own people would show like measure of justice and humanity.

Rev. OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM of New York was the next speaker. He said—

The black man and women speak so well for themselves, that we are not worthy of our speech in their behalf. Nevertheless, this is much work to be done before the prejudices that now rest upon the negro can be dispelled, and his rights practically in his possession. We have abolished slavery. This was only breaking a chain; lifting the foot from a neck. But this could not root out that spirit of pride and brightness which has been cherished in our community. As long as the black man was considered unworthy of any right or privilege because he was black, so long should we have work to do. We must now operate upon the causes of these evils; a work of unceasing delicacy and subtlety.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM heartily paid his tribute of honor to the men who began this work, and called upon all to join in the completion of it. Now, for the first time, the black man stands face to face with the white man, on the same level. But giving birth to the field does not secure his victory. How many years has he been degraded and brutalized? How many circumstances are still opposed to his elevation. Emancipation has not yet made it easy for white men and women to associate with black men and women with those of their race. A new public opinion must be created.

The speaker rejoiced and thanked God that he never had been spent in this cause. She believed the final victory to be at hand, but not until it came should our vigilance be relaxed. We must stand by the black man till his cause has triumphed.

Then, for the first time, we found ourselves protected by the government; and from that day to this, free speech has been protected in Philadelphia.

The able power there was then broken.

The speaker rejoiced and thanked God that he never had been spent in this cause. She believed the final victory to be at hand, but not until it came should our vigilance be relaxed.

England is quiet under provocation from many quarters because she can't fire a gun. She can't venture to break the peace, on account of Ireland. So with us. On account of the South, we can't be aggressive. We are bound to keep the peace for five or ten years. Our most serious point of consideration now is, how to banish the doctrine of race from this country. The danger of to-day is that hostile elements are still in operation, and that freedom will still be in existence until the Fifteenth Amendment is ratified. When the surplus of China comes to this country, as it will, the same trouble will be repeated.

With regard to the Constitution, a barbed against this pride of race. There will be no safety for us until this is done. Even Rhode Island, New England State, is not secure for ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, though the passage of this measure would enable her to sell \$100 of her manufactures where she now sells only \$4.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM then adjourned the Convention.

Sophia P. O. Allen,
Miss Sarah Ford,
James Hutchinson, Jr.,
Sarah R. Hathaway,
Joseph Mendon,
Mrs. Baldwin,
J. Howe,
Cash,
Miss M. A. G. Otis,
Mrs. Mercy P. Osborne,
Benjamin Breed,
Edwin Thomson,
E. P. Perkins,
M. O. Barrett,
A. Gilbert,
Giles R. Stebbins,
Mrs. Ellen S. Coffin,
Frank Goodwin,
S. D. Holmes,
T. P. Locke,
Mrs. Abby S. Stephenson,
Mrs. L. R. Putnam,
P. Shaw,
Seth Hunt,
Sam J. Nowell,
Stephen Clapp,
L. J. Piper,
Frank Haskell,
T. Cushing,
Mrs. Paulina Gerry,
Maria S. Page,
R. H. Ober,
Lima H. Ober,
F. M. B.,
M. J. Bingham,
Lewis McLaughlin,
R. H. McLaughlin,
Sarah H. Cowing,
Humanity,
S. G. Gilmore,
S. H. Cowing,
D. B. Morey,
A. Friend,
Various persons,
Sallie Holley,
Miss Caroline Perry,
A. Friend,
Mrs. George Wilson,
Mrs. Frances Drake,
A. Folson,
A. B. Otis,
H. W. Custer,
D. C. Haskell,
L. S. Richards,
An. S. Richards,
An. F. Friend,
A. P. Poole,
Susan Wheeler,
William Lovell,
John Sawyer,
Helen M. Irson,
C. A. Cooper,
Mary Willey,
D. S. P.,
Mrs. Newmarth,
Other Friends,
N. White,
Mrs. Russell Marston,
L. S. Putnam,
Mr. Marshall,
C. W. Slack,
Mrs. Richards,
Mrs. Frances Drake,
Mrs. Gove,
Mr. McPhail,
Richmond Johnson,
Mr. Buffum,
Other persons,
C. A. Joy,
Joseph Newell,
C. H. Morris,
Miss Richards,
F. A. Green,
A. P. Putnam,
Susan Wheeler,
Luis Sison,
H. H. Brigham,
A friend,
Amos J. Ballon,
S. H. Cowing,
Loni Hobart,
E. B. Chace,
R. Powell,
L. M. Alcott,
A. M. Powell,
Mrs. M. E. Sargent,
Mrs. Geo. R. Russel,
Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam,
Mrs. Armenia S. White,
Loring Hayden,
G. W. Greene,
Mrs. Mary F. Davis,
Others,

FELLOWS.

Mrs. George R. Russell,
R. P. Hallowell,
D. and C. A. Joy,
Mrs. E. A. Eaton,

A TRAGEDY IN JONES COUNTY.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Post.

The New Bern Times gives the following account of the fearful tragedy in Jones County:

As Sheriff O. R. Colgrave of Jones County was on his way from his home, a little out of town, to Trenton, Saturday morning about 8 1/2 o'clock, he was shot and killed by a band of men, whose names we are as yet unable to ascertain. At the time the deed was done he was at or near the path which leads to Bragg's house.

A colored man who accompanied him was also shot through his arm and side. He is sadly hurt, but with the best care may possibly recover. Mr. Colgrave's horses were also shot, about twelve buck shot entering his head. Shortly after this affair occurred, his brother, Captain D. D. Colgrave, dispatched a messenger to this city with the above facts, requesting that a horse and coffin be immediately sent for his body.

Later intelligence states—Amos Jones, a very worthy colored man in Jones County, was riding on horseback directly behind Sheriff Colgrave at the time he was assassinated on Saturday morning last, and the same persons that murdered the Sheriff fired several shots at him, three of them taking effect. Medical attendance was immediately obtained, but the wounded man becoming weak from the loss of blood lived but a few hours. Before dying his deposition was taken, under oath, (a copy of which we have in our possession,) which was to the effect that he heard eight or nine shot fired at a thicket of bushes, and saw the Sheriff fall from his carriage, and that immediately three men rushed out and fired more shots at the Sheriff and himself. He swore positively to the identity of one of the persons, having personally known him for two years. This deposition is accompanied by a physician's certificate, to the effect that he was perfectly rational and competent to give his testimony. He fully described the circumstances connected with the sad and fatal deed, a few minutes after which he died.

Since the murder there came many wild rumors from Jones County; but how many it is safe to credit our readers must judge for themselves. There is probably no doubt that the house of Mr. Bragg, where H. M. Haswell resided, has been burned, also those of Calvin Koonce and Shadrach Loften. Mr. John F. Wooten fired at the cedars and drove them away. The fire was then extinguished.

Mr. H. M. Haswell was brought to New Bern Sunday morning, by a detachment of Jones County

militia. He is charged with the murder of Colgrave. A colored man who was found in company with Mr. Haswell is in jail. There is also a rumor, with what foundation in fact we do not learn, that Mr. Bragg, the man recently arrested, charged with horse stealing, has been killed.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

SPEECH OF PROF. GEORGE W. GREENE, May 10, 1865.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was under consideration, I had the honor to be a member of this House. In the remarks which I made on that occasion, I particularly called attention to the light in which the principle of amendment was viewed by the leading members of the Constitutional Convention. Using their own words, I observed that it was upon this principle of the Constitution that it was adopted, of the durability; that they never for a moment permitted consideration of the work of their own hands to bind them to its imperfection; and that having interwoven the law of progressive adaptation with the whole texture of the instrument, they left the rest to time and experience.

And this, sir, is my starting point in the examination of the amendment now under discussion. It gives us the firm ground of history to stand upon, the clear light of principle to walk by. It reduces the whole discussion to two or three simple questions:

1. Is it in harmony with the fundamental principles of the instrument on which we are asked to engrave it?

2. If both these questions are answered in the affirmative, the path of our duty becomes clear; for it is not, you will remember, sir, a question of expediency, but a question of principle.

3. And first—is this amendment necessary?

When the Fourteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution, three millions of slaves had recently been made free by the immortal proclamation of President Lincoln. Their condition was abominable. Their capacity for freedom was denied. Many were torn from their best friends, were without serious apprehensions. Some of their former masters were confident that they would quickly fall back into servitude. The whole legislation of the South was against them. All the habits and traditions of Southern life were against them. How were they to be stimulated to persistent industry? How were they to be formed into a nation? How were they to be educated? Their best friends were without

serious apprehensions. Some of their former masters

were confident that they would quickly fall back into servitude.

The whole legislation of the South was against them. All the habits and traditions of Southern life were against them. How were they to be stimulated to persistent industry? How were they to be formed into a nation? How were they to be educated?

Then, sir, we must one question, an objection which never could have been made if the objector had followed the obvious law of interpretation, and made words in their natural and obvious meaning. It has been objected, sir, that the acceptance of this amendment must depend upon the character of the power of a president of the United States.

And here, sir, let me meet one objection, an objection

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of Springfield's most representative audiences while she set forth the doctrines of woman suffrage in her persuasive manner. She addressed herself rather to their intelligence and good will of her hearers than to their feelings and prejudices, as she came expecting demoralization or trifling appeal. She presented her theme in the best way, however, as a natural sequence of the progress heretofore made in society and government, more than as a revolt against things established and cherished. Senator Wilson, who was under promise to present before himself named and sent a dispatch at the last moment to say so, which was a sore disappointment to many. The city association for the promotion of woman suffrage has been expanded into a county organization, similar to those formed or forming in all the counties of the State."

Miss Eliza Lewis, the young colored sculptor, with whose works and history the readers of *THE STANDARD* are familiar, arrived in this city, from her long sojourn in Rome, early this month. Miss Lewis during her residence in Italy, which extended over five years, has sketched a variety of statues, groups and busts of well-known persons and objects, as well as pieces which rank her among the first of our younger artists, and which have found purchasers in the principal cities, at remunerative prices. Corresponding to these are the mentioned statues of Sisyphus, the chariot, (marble); Sisyphus, (a statue, marble); Groups from Hiawatha, etc.

The statue of Miss Lewis' completed works in bronze, but she brings with her finely executed photographs of some of the principal ones, from which their rare merit can easily be perceived. As Miss Lewis' designs remain in this country but a few months, those who desire to secure some true work of art from her hand will do well to communicate with her at once. Miss Lewis for a few days can be addressed at No. 19, Prince street, this city.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association began at Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, on

the 1st of Miss Lewis' completed works in bronze.

The president introduced Mrs. Mary A. Lawrence of Chicago, after alighting to her every advantage of women's rights in the West, and to the good service rendered to that cause by the *Advertiser*, of which she is editor.

Mrs. Lawrence was received with great applause at the close which she said—

THEODORE ANDREWES.—For a woman to come from the prairies to talk about woman's suffrage in New England is very much like carrying coals to Newcastle. You know this matter deserved more thoroughgoing than any other part of the country, by your greatest men and most illustrious women. You have carried the cause forward with such success that we in the West consider that you are already victorious and we look upon the State of Massachusetts as the banner State. And yet, when I tell you that our movement in the West is very largely a movement of the working classes in Massachusetts, you will see the propriety of my referring to the condition of the cause in my part of the country. We had not moved in the cause except to talk among ourselves, and to write articles now and then for our leading newspapers, until the Convention in Boston last November; and as in the West we have come to feel that Massachusetts is in some sort the brain and conscience of the country, we usually look to see which way her path leads and to see whether her banner is up, we immediately took steps to have a Suffrage Convention at the West, and did one which was unprecedented in its effect upon the country.

We found everything ready for the movement. People came to me when we didn't expect—people of the extreme Orthodox views, and representatives of the most liberal natural religion, Republican and Democrat, saint and infidel. The most ignorant and the most learned people attended these meetings. We had been treated as the most enviable, and those who had been treated as the most despised, had been almost trampled over them. So foolish, indeed, perhaps, it is to think that as the female animal looks to the male for provision and protection, so nature directs woman to look to man for these; that every head of every household should stand a sword or a bayonet to support it, and as these are marks for women, so the rule is man; that the Bible opposes the muzzling of women in State after State, and that a change is ever to be made, it would not be easy to find a more modest of woman shrinks from work and prefers to go to the home, where alone the millennium is to be found.

The debate was opened by Hon. Whiting Griswold, chairman of the John Brown Committee. In a speech of an hour's length, he rehearsed the arguments of the report, of the substance of which I have miserably informed you. After him, Mr. Dowse of Middlesex County, the only dissenting member of the Committee, took the other side.

His argument was, that the allegations that women were oppressed, and that the suffrage would relieve them from oppression, were unproved assumptions; that the men of Massachusetts were ready to remove any real grievance, but that they did not care to know more; that if the proposed change should be made, it would share the deterioration necessarily belonging to power, as according to charity we are bound to suppose every man open to conviction until his conduct assures us to the contrary.

We, therefore, the officers of the Society, meet you as friends of all just and liberal measures. If you do not as yet place our movement among these, we shall hope so to present and forward our cause as to induce its supporters to all who wish well to humanity.

And friends to the progress of the cause here and elsewhere. The organization of the Society, only from November last. Our first executive action was directed to the printing of documents and the circulating of petitions. We began by publishing the free tracts which titles are familiar to most of you, being prefaced to each of our several publications. In firm, a sixth was subsequently added, being Hon. George F. Howes' able argument in our behalf before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. These tracts have been sold at cost, and have been distributed in every State, and have been sent wherever desired. Our advocates, however, have so far increased in number, that to give this permanent form to all the eloquent petitions which have been sent to us, we immediately took steps to have a Suffrage Convention at the West, and did one which was unprecedented in its effect upon the country.

We are looking eagerly and earnestly to Massachusetts to see what is to be done. We don't want a Western State to give women the right to vote first.

It is a feeling throughout the West, that Massachusetts shall lead, as she always has in any work of reform.

And if this State decides that it is to be done, it will confirm the belief of a great many timid and doubtful people in our midst, and accelerate the cause both to Kansas, or Wisconsin, or Illinois should give as the right.

We are usually asked, what do you women complain of? What have you to find fault with? Are you not the most favored class? Don't we (the men) toll for you, and earn money that you may dress elegantly, lie luxuriously, and furnish you with splendid equipages, and we are not allowed to continue to do so? I will speak of something we do complain of: The wrongs of women, which are supposed to have an existence only in the imagination.

The first thing I complain of is that we are seriously deformed in the matter of education. There is not to-day in this country one first-class college open to women, excepting Vassar College, for I know how large and important are the arrangements there for the education of women. They are not so large as at Vassar, but it is the only one of the first-class colleges in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

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